WASHINGTON.

The policy of the Secretary of the Treasury with regard to the contraction of the currency will not be fully sustained by Congress. He will be limited in the amount which he is allowed to contract, and the national bank paper will be increased probably to the same amount as the volume of legal tender is distributed. the same amount as the volume of legal tender is di-similated. This seems now the well settled opinion in the higher financial circles. The power of the national annès is very great, and it is deemed impracticable to prevent their success in any reasonable plans which they may unite upon. For this reason any attempt to upplant their issues by United States notes or plain legal

supplant their issues by United States notes of Pain Against will probably fail this session.

The Government Sales of Gold.

We have again the rumor that the government is selling gold, and the price is consequently on the decline. This will again unsettle the markets of the commercial his will again unsettle the markets of the commercial entres and will carry pain and anxiety to the hearts of any business men. Now, is this of any material benefit to the public? or is it advancing the interests of any ne but that grasping class of men known in Wall treet as the "bears," and of these importers, who are sold the products of foreign contries in our markets, and are now preparing to gather up and carry away their profits in American gold? If gold was relatively higher than other articles of commerce which are daily bought and sold in the commercial centres of the coun-ary, then there might be some good reason for the internce of the government in keeping down the price But as it is notoriously lower in price than nearly all other articles, when compared with the present paper currency of the country, the more we depress its cur-sons value the greater the bounty we offer to foreigners to supplant the producers in our own country, and the more difficult it will be for the home produces to com-pete with the foreigner who offers he goods in our marpets with the foreigner who offers has goods in our mar-ket. For instance, if a foreign importor can sell his pro-duct in our market for times the cost price, in gold, and he can take his pa-subacks and buy the gold again, say at thirty e.e. per cent premium, he makes a much larger profit than if gold was selling at one hundred and five or two hundred; and the inducement to generally-five or two hundred; and the inducement to general his products for sale in our market is so much the greater, and the supply which he will be induced to send us will be greater; for he can undersell the home pro-ducer all the time. For instance, with the volume of paper money or currency, three times as large as it was before the civil war commenced, it is notorious that the cost of labor and of nearly every other item used to production is at least twice what it was production is at least twice what it was store the war commenced, and twice what the same ams would cost in other countries where coin is the irrency. Hence to produce the same article the home oducer will pay two dollars while the foreigner pays the foreign product will bring the same in greenbacks that the home product will. So that, while the home reducer has to employ his two dollars again in paying producer and to employ his two donars again in paying for the different items of cost in production, the foreign producer can resupply his article and have thirty-three costs left as profit, after buying the gold, paying the difference in exchange, &c; for two dollars in green-backs will not him one dollar and thirty-three cents in inglish coin, while the cost of reproduction is but one colar in the same coin. Hence, by this artificial depression of the price of gold we offer a bounty of thirty-three cents on the dollar in coin to induce the foreign roducer to bring his articles to our market.

Is this sound financial policy? We think not. And we should prefer to see the gold market, like all other markete, left to the natural laws of the ordinary supply and demand.

Pinancial Items.

The fractional curreny shipped during the week

seading to-day amounted to five hundred and forty-nine thousand dollars, . . . To the Assistant Treasurer of New York \$20° >>: to New Orleans \$50,000; to United States De,e-.tory, Louisville, \$50,000; to national banks \$240,000. The amount of fractional currency received from the printer during the past week was \$352,140, and the amount redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Densympton tweet. Secured and destroyed at the Treasury Department was

The amount of national bank currency issued during the week ending to-day is \$199,630; making the total lead to date \$300,431,001. From this is to be deducted the currency returned, including wornout notes, amount-ing to \$2,123,432; leaning in actual circulation at this late \$298,307.569

The securities held by the United States Treasurer i trust for the national banks, as reported to-day, are as follows:—For circulating notes, \$340,256,650; for deposits of public moneys, \$39,933,950. The receipts from this source to-day were \$459,134 12-making the total Arrival of the New French Minister.

M. Berthemy, lately appointed by the Emperor of France to represent that nation in this country, arrived here from New York this evening, paccompanied by any one but a servant e was met at the depot by member of the French legation, who escorted him to Willard's el, where he will remain for the present. He will be Solution Medican Muddle.

bers are entirely at sea concerning the policy which the French Minister is instructed to purse. The President's original solution of the problem about Measure affairs may be carried out. The return of Sherman and Campbell is humiliating. There cannot be a doubt but shat the government will take such measures as will windicate the position it has assumed in regard to the Menroe dectrine. A preclamation from the President on the subject is not among the doubtful measures the government will presently pursue.

The Contracts for Indian Supplies.
The plunderers in the Indian Department contracts have found a difficult officer to contend with in the perwhen Mr. Bogy entered the office he found a ring of fron clad speculators, moulded to the business of fleecing with the government and the Indians. This ring he re Solved to break up, and in doing so has brought down upon him the vengeance of the whole gang of cor-rupt lobbyists and department jobbers. Mr. Bogy selects his goods as per sample and as best suited to the wants of the ludians. In regard to prices, as he is not restricted by law to any specific standard, he buys for the Indians as he would buy for himself. The supplies for the Indians amount to about a million a year, and heretofore the erate the tribes, but as tending to impress upor m the idea of a want of good faith on the part of the

Expected Return of General Grant. General Grant is expected to return to this city this evening. Despatches from him received yesterday an-

The Additional Bounty. A statement has found its way into some of the news-papers within the last day or two that the Pay Depart-ment had commonced paying the claims for additional bounty without regard to that clause of the special regu-lations prescribed for its payment by the Secretary of War, requiring all the claims in a distinct organization field in the Pay Department and properly arrange before any payments in such organization shall be made. Diagent inquiry relative to the truth of this statement has proved it to be an error. The Pay Department has not deviated from the special regulations, but in order to secelerate the payment of this bounty as much as pos-sible, all small organizations, such as batteries, detached companies, independent organizations, &c., that have their relia completed are receiving the bounty. The number of regiments having their rolls completed increases daily, and to such payments are immediately

Executive Pardons.
The President to-day ordered warrants of pardon to be leaved so ex-Governor Thomas Fietcher, of Arkansas, on the recommendation of the Attorney General, and to N. Riedge, of Musissippi, on the recommendation of the

Attorney General and Wm. L. Sharkey. The Figure Committee of the Senate have had deleshions from the Western wool growers and the Penn-sylvania iron manufacturers before them. These inter-cets are those so much cared for in the bill which passed the House last spring.

The Murder of Union Seldiers in the South.

Bepresentative Pixe's select committee to examine
the the facts attending the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina and the recent discharge of the persons convicted of the crime expect to leave here on Mouday for Charleston. In the prosecution of the investigation information has been received here of the passage of a

law by the Legislature of North Carolina granting general amnesty and partion to all officers and soldiers of the State of North Carolina, or of the late Confederate States armies, or of the United States, for offences committed against the criminal laws of the State of North Carolina.

A Rumer Denied.

A rumor that the President had issued an order abolishing all military comminators for the trial of citizens and persons not in the military service, is authoritatively denied this ovening.

Revocation of Exequature of Consultar Officers Helonging to the States Recently United to the Crown of Prussia.

The President has issued his lotters patent revoking the exequature of Consult accredited to Hanover, Resse, the Duchy of Nassau and the other States which by the decrees of war have been united to the crown of Prussia. The president for the United States of America.—To all whom it may concern:—

Whereas, exequaturs were heretofore issued to the following named persons, at the dates mentioned and for the places specified, recognizing them as consular officers respectively:—Of the kingdom of Hanover, of the Electorate of Besse, of the Duchy of Nassau and of the city of Frankfort, and declaring them free to enjoy functions, power and privileges under the said exequature, viz:—For the kingdom of Hanover, Julius Frederick, Consulate at Galveston, Texas, July 28, 1845; Otto Frank, Consul at San Francisco, Cal, July 9, 1850; Augustus Reichard, Consul at Now Orleans, La, January 24, 1855; Kaufman H. Müller, Consulate at Savannah, Ga., June 28, 1854; C. C. Baur, Consul & Charleston, S. C., April 21, 1850; Augustus Reichard, Consul & Holler, Consulate at Charleston, S. C., April 21, 1850; Augustus Reichard, Consul & Charleston, S. C., April 21, 1850; Augustus Reichard, Consul & Holler, Consulate at Charles, July 27, 1860; George Papendiek, Consul at Philadelphia, September 24, 1864; Cal C. Schottler, Consul at Philadelphia, September 27, 1864; A. Reitbero, Consul at Philadelphia, September 27, 1864; Car F. Adae, Consul at Chichago, July 26, 1866; Robert Barth, Consul at St. Louis, Mo., October 7, 1864; Richard Schille, Consul at St. Louis, Mo., Pricarick Wilhelm, Freudenthal, Consul General for the United States that the Acoust of Prankfort, How Consul at St. Louis, Mo., April 11, 1865; Car F. Adae, Consu

as forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be thereunto affixed.

Item under my hand at the City of Washington, this nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hondred and sixty-six, and of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Decision in the Vesicanized Rubber Case.

Chief Justice Cartter gave his decision in the cases of

Decision in the Velcanized Rabber Case. Chief Justice Cartter gave his decision in the cages of Josiah Bacon against Thomas G. Hills and Henry Goodyear against V. A. Daily to-day. In these cases the complainants—the former being the owner of the Cummings patent, and the latter of the Goodyear patent—ask for an injunction enjoining the defendants from using valcanized rubber for making artificial gums and plates for teeth. The thief Justice denied the injunction in the first case, and granted a temporary injunction in the second case, subject to removal at any time when the parties shall give reasonable securities for the payment of the complainant for ble securities for the payment of the complainant for

The Decision in the Milliam Case.
The Cabinet has decided that the decision of the Supreme Court in the Milliam case must be recognized, sustained, and obeyed in good faith by all parties.

Personal.

Ex-President Basz, of St. Domingo, is in Washington return the visit recently paid to him by Mr. Seward, but having since been superseded in the presidency the Secretary of State declines to receive him officially, though he may be the recipient of kind attentions per-

Prince Cherisouff, of Russia, has returned North to-day after a brief visit to Washington.

Relief for the Greeks is Candia. Dr. Howe, whose generous efforts in his early life secured American assistance to the Greeks in their war visions for the relief of the Greeks in Candle if a sufficient The Whiskey Tax.

ott, of Boston, is to argue a case be-Ar. George Sennots, of Boston, is to argue a case be-fore the Eupreme Court next week involving the ques-tion Wheshar the United States can or cannot exact a license from a distinse or a retail dealer in a State where the sale of liquor is prohibited by law.

PIRES.

Fire in Heward Street—A Man Arrested on Suspicion of Arson.

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon a dre originated on the second floor of the building No. 35 Howard street, in the fur manufactory of P. M. Seldis. It broke out in a dark storeroom in watch no lights nor free were used. From an investigation made by Assist-ant Fire Marshal H. O. Better and Captain Garland, of ant Fire Marshal H. O. He'er and Captain Gerland, of the Fourteenth preciect, it appears that a man named Christian Aarens one seen to go into the room about five Linutes before the fire was discovered. The man is in the employ of Mr. Signs, and denies having gone into the room. The stock in the premises does not probably exceed \$2,000 in value, while it is insured for \$9,000, in the Continental \$6,000, Stuyvesant \$2,000, Phenix \$2,000 and Williamsburg (illy \$2,000. The facts elicited are of a suspictous character, consequently Captain Garland detained Mr. Aarens in custody to await a further investigation of the circumstances. The damage to Mr. Seldis stock will not probably exceed \$1,000, principally by water. The limit floor of the premines are occupied by Herman Breisacher, manufacturer of furs; the damage to his stock is by water and will be about \$300; insured for \$20,000 in the Fulton, Hope, Globe and Atlantic Insurance companies. rance companies.

The building is owned by James Watson. It is dam aged about \$200 and is insured.

Fire in Cherry Street.
of fire about half-past eight e'clock last The slarm of fire about half-past eight o'clock last night came from the shoddy and flocks manufactory Nos. 401, 403 and 405 Cherry street, owned by John McDeviti. The private watchman, in going his rounds, discovered a fire under one of the flocks cutting machines, and tried to put it out with the hose on the premises; but there were a number of bales of rags piled against the door leading to the room, and when he carried the hose strough the adjoining room they were too short; consequently he had to give the alarm, when the firemen soom arrived and extinguished the fames. The damage to the stock will be about \$200; insured.

Fire in Circinnati. The connectory for agricultural implements of Cramer & Williams was destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss \$20,000, incured for \$13,000.

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Attempt to Blow Up a Master Machinist at Youngstown, Ohio. Chunnari, Dec 22, 1868. An infernal machine conspiracy has just been ferreted out in Northern Ohio by a Cincin nati detective. On De cember 3 Howard Tillingham, master machinist of the car shops at Youngstown, Ohio, received of the car shops at Youngstown, Ohio, received by express a small box shipped from Gleveland. Not expecting anything of the kind, be was at once suspicious of its contents, and instead of drawing the hid, pried open one of the lower corners. A lot of gunpowder fell out. The box was then thoroughly scaked and opened in the side. It contained half a pound of gunpowder and a row of upright matches, so arranged as to explode the powder when the lid was down. The natter we sent until the box of the man who sent it. The committed in finding the man who sent it. The committed in aim tended victim's courted. Last month the barry discharged bis son, and the infernal machine was inferenced for revenge that set. Howarth is gow in jail.

THE FENIANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

The Trials at Sweetsburg. Terence McDonald Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Hung on the 15th of February. The Jury Fall to Agree in the Case of James Smith.

Sweetsburg, Dgc. 22, 1868.
The court opened at half-past nine A. M., Judge Johnson, Phys. 1868.

son presiding. The evidence offered against James Smith was similar to that in the case of Thomas Madden, as to the Fenians levying war against the English gov-

Fenians fired on a company of the Royal Guards at Eccles House on the 9th of June.

Private Halloway identified the prisoner, Smith, as hav

arms against her Majesty's government, which was the effonce alleged, they would find the prisoner guilty.

The jury then retired and at half-past eleven came into court.

The Clerk asked if they had agreed on their verdict. The foreman repiled, "We cannot agree." The Judge then ordered the jury to be discharged, and that the prisoner, Smith, he removed to jail.

Tereance MoDonald, a British subject, was then placed in the box on a charge of joining some evil disposed persons on the 8th of June, for the purpose of levying war against her Majesty's government. A jury was immediately empanelled.

The first witness for the Crown was Thomas P. Carpenter, who testified that he saw the prisoner MoDonald in his savern, at Pigeon Rill, June P, armed, and with some other Fenians who were armed with muskets marked "U. S., 1861;" the witness did not hear the prisoner say what they came to Canada for, but heard some of his companions say that it was their intension to make Canadaa republic, to be called New Ireland, or annex it to the great republic of the United States.

W. S. Holsapple testified that on the 9th of June he saw the prisoner at St. Armand's station after he had been captured by the Royal Guards; the prisoner than informed him that he had gone to Pigeon Hill to see the excitoment caused by the arrival of the Fenians, and that he was not a member of their organization, but a loyal subject of England.

T. R. Roberts read a written statement made by the prisoner McDenald to him when he had been removed to the Mostreal gaol, which was in substance the same as the oridone given by Holsapple, and that he stated that he was a native of Ireland.

Miss P. Ferguson testified that she remembered having seen the prisoner with a body of armed Fenians who had stopped at Carpenter's tavern on the 4th June, and that the prisoner was armed.

George F. Jones testified to having arrested the prisoner McDonald at Pigeon Hill, and that he was a remed.

George F. Jones testified to having arrested the prisoner McDonald at Pigeon

war.

The prisoner's counsel praceeded to address the jury at two P. M., and occupied their attention until half-past three P. M. in attempting to prove that the prisoner visited Pigeon Hill, where the Fenians were camped in order to satisfy his curlosity.

Mr. Ramsay then followed on behalf of the crown At twelve minutes after five the Judge charged the jury, and at six P. M. they retired. After an absence of an hour they came into court with a verdict of guilty. Judge Johnson then sentenced the prisoner to be hanged Friday, 16th of February. The court then adjourned.

NOT JUST ON A DRAMA SHIPS AND FUT TO THE

The steamships Arago and Futton, owned by the New nity Building. Very little interest was manifested in the sale, but few persons being present. The vessels were offered by Mr. A. Journeay, on the following terms of sale:—The Fulton and Arago offered and sold on the Fulion, and pay for the repairs already ordered. The Fulion to be delivered January 1, 1867. The Araco, when she returns, which is expected to be the 16th of February, 1867. Terms of payment—Five per cent to be paid to-day (yesterday); the balance on delivery, or, at the option of the purchaser, one-third cash, and two-thirds paper, approved by the company; four and six mouths interest added, should the company be unable to deliver the Araco by reason of the perils of the see, one-half of the whole purchase money to be considered the price of the Fulion. In making payment for the Fulion the same rule to be adopted as to half of the purchase money. on the Fulton, and pay for the repairs already ordered.

the Fulion the same rule to be adopted as to half of the purchase money.

The sale was opened by a bid of \$800,000 for the vessels, which, not being increased by any other party, they were struck off at that price; the purchaser being Mr. Leonard W. Jerome. These vessels were built in the years 1885-36, at a cost of \$1,000,000. In 1865 they received a thorough overhauling, at a cost of \$2400,000. They are of the same size, being 300 feet in length, and of 2,300 tons burden. The Arrago salled yesterday for Havre. It is highly probable that the vessels will remain in their present service.

DEPARTURE OF STEAMERS.

The screw steamer Virginia, Captain Brown, sailed

The screw steamer City of New York left pier No. 45 North river at three o'clock yesterday for Queenstown and Liverpool. Her cargo consisted of cotton, cheese and bacon, and she carried twenty-five cabin passengers.

and Liverpool. Her carge consisted of cotton, cheese and bacon, and she carried twenty-five cabin passongers.

The screw steamer Caledonia sailed from pier No. 37 North river at twelve o'clock M. yesterday, with fourteen steerage passengers. She was loaded with cotton, cheese and bacon.

The sidewheel steamer Gulding Star, Captain Slocum, left pier No. 43 North river at three o'clock P. M. yesterday, with four hundred passengers, for Rio Janieiro. Her cargo was composed of general merchandise.

The screw steamer Bavaria sailed from Hamburg pier, Hoboken, at twelve o'clock M. yesterday, with the United States mail and forty passengers. She was loaded with cotton, corn, sewing machines, &c., valued at \$600,000. No specie.

The sidewheel steamer San Satvador, Captain Atkins, sailed at three o'clock P. M. yesterday, for Savannah Her carge concised of general merchandise, and she carried forty passengers.

The iron screw steamer Havana laft pier 46 North river at three o'clock yesterday for New Orleans with a cargo of general merchandise and twenty-five passengers.

carge of general merchandise and twenty-five passongers.

The screw steamer General Meade, Captain Sampson,
saited from pier No. 9 North river at three P. M. vesterday for New Orleans. She carried tweaty-five passengers and a carge of general merchandise.

The screw steamer Montgomery, Captain Faircloth,
left pier 13 North river at three o'clock P. M. yesterday
for New Orleans with twenty-five passengers and a carge
of general merchandise.

The steamer Moneka left pier 36 North river for Rickmond at three o'clock P. M. yesterday with twenty-five
passengers and a carge of general merchandise.

The screw steamer Saragossa, Captain Crowell, took
her departure from pier No. 14 East river for Charleston
at three P. M. yesterday. She carried fifty cabin passengers and a carge of general merchandise.

The steamer Valley City sailed from pier 15 East river
at three o'clock yesterday for Washington, Norfolk
and Richmond. She was loaded with general merchandise.

DRITUARY

Stephen Elliott, D. D., Bishop of Georgia. A telegram in the Herald of yesterday morning an-nounced the sudden death of Stephen Elliott, Bishop of Georgia, at his residence in Savannah. The deceased nounced the sudden death of Stephen Elliots, Bishop of Georgia, at his residence in Savannah. The deceased was born at Beaufort, S. C., in 1806, and was comequently sixty years of age at the time of his death. He graduated at Harvard College in 1826, and after several years, spent in travel and study, was ordained a deacon of the Protestant Episcopal church in 1835, and a priest in the following year. Son after this last ordination he was appointed to a professorship of sacred literature in the South Carolina College, in which capacity be continued until 1840, when he was elected Bishop of the dioteces of Georgia, and in February, 1841, was consecrated. During the past twenty-dwe years Bishop Elliott became known to the people of the United States for his great abilities and oratorical powers. Without possessingthe fascinating manners of Beccher, there was, nevertheless, a force of expression in his language, and an aptness in his similes that made him a deservedly popular preacher. As a humorist, the Bishop was well known, many of his salies being current sayings in Georgia and South Carolina. With a large majority of the Southern clergy, the decased expoused the doctrine of secession, and gave to the robellom his fullest support. After the close of the war he made a trip to the North, collecting funds in behalf of the poor of his section, and was very successful in his efforts. The private character of Bishop Elliott was pure, and was recognized throughout the country a uniting the strictest integrity, with the most charitable considerations. His death will be greatly lamented by the Episcopalians throughout the United States in general.

Lieutenant General Richard T. King of the British Army.

The London papers announced the death of this officer at his residence, in London, during the preson month. He was born in 1785, and was, therefore, eightyone years of age at the time of his death. General king entered the royal regiment of artillety as become Lieutenant on the 8th day of September, 1805, and became First Lieutenant on the 12th of September of the following year. He served on a morter boat for two months in 1810, and was with Sir George Prevent's army when it invaded this republic in 1812; the general commending a battery against Flattsburg.

PROBABLE MURDER IN BOSTOM.

Theatre Francais—Comedy Night.

Nee Bone Villageois, the latest Parisian success, gives us an insight into the pleasures and troubles of country life. Victorien'Sardou, its author, introduces to us the worthy mayor of a hamlet, whom a trio of envious villagers harass night and day hoping to compel him to resign his position. The real interest of the play does not however, rest upon this amusing conspiracy, but is engrossed by the love passages between a young girl and the son of a retired tradeaman; the discovery of the swaln in the apartment of the mayor's wife, the generous self sacrifice of the youth, who gives himself up as a thief to prevent suspicion being cast upon either of the women, and the timoly explanation and denouement which the author, with his usual skill and thorough appreciation of dramatic effet, finally brings about. It has rarely fallen to our lot to witness a more perfect representation than that of Noe Bone Villageois, at the Franch theatre last evening. All the artists merited the heartlest commendations, MM. Chandora and Serbot, with Mms. Rous Samter, winning most generous applanae. A call before the curian at the conclusion of the performance was their reward.

Breadway Theatre—Matthees.

At the matince at this theatre yesterday, Mr. J. E. Owens appeared in his two characters of Mr. Gliman and Solou Shlugle. The house was tolerably well filled. It is quite unnecessary to say anything in praise of Mr. Owens' acting in these his favorite roles. His appear-

and Solou Shlugic. The house was tolerably well filled. It is quite unnecessary to say anything in praise of Mr. Owens' acting in these his favorite roles. His appearance was the signal for a hearty laugh, which was kept up till the fall of the curiam.

New York Theatre—Matines.

Cendrillon, with its grotesque peculiarities and extraordinary nudities, successed in drawing a very large audience at the matine performance at two o'clock P. M. yesterday. The extravaganza worked off very well—of course much smoother than on its first night. The ballet display received also its full proportion of praise and applause.

The performances at this theatre for the past week have been remarkably successful, the members of the company playing their parts in the most perfect man-ner. Last night was produced Kotzchue's play of the Strauger, which was done justice to by the company and highly applicated by the audience.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

arrests were made in the Metropolitan district—a num-ber almost equal to one-tenth of the permanent popula-tion of Manhattan Island. Of this number 399 were for crimes of the gravest character, such as murder, borni-cide, burglary, &c., of which there were 394 convictions and 492 acquittals or discharges without trial; 189 of

JOHN McGLADE -John McGlade still remains at Wil-JOHN MCGLADE.—John McGlade still remains at Wil-son's Manor Home, Fordham, and continues his training and looks well and hearty, preparing for his fistic en-counter with Sam Collyer. The fight will take place on the 18th of next month, for \$1,000 a side. Of this amount Collyer has deposited \$500 and McGlade \$400. At their next deposite final stakeholder will be chosen. McGlade is thirty years of age and is five feet, four inches in height.

Destruction of Conist Church, at Rys, by Fras—On Friday night last flames were discovered lesuing from Carist church, Rys, and, though servy effort was made to extinguish them, they spread with such rapidity that in a short time the whole building was enveloped. With the exception of the steeple and walls, this beautiful structure was consumed. The fire originated in a defective flue, and from its estuation the firemen were unable to get a stream of water upon it until it had gained such headway that it was f. und impossible to extinguish it. Nearly all of the movable property in the building was saved. The loss will exceed \$25,000. Insured for \$19,000.

Board or Superisons—Audited Accounts, &c.—The audited accounts allowed by the Board of Supervisors of the county of Westchester at their annual session, is as follows:—Audited bills, \$44.982; appropriations, \$51,744; contingent fund, \$13,273. Total county

sion, is as follows:—Audited bills, \$44.982; appropria-tions, \$51,744; contingent fund, \$13,273. Total county tax, \$110.000. Mr. Imac H. Knox, of Yonkers, offered a resolution that the sum of \$20,000 be lovied and avessed upon the taxable property in the town of Yon-kers, for contribution to the Metropolitan Folice Fund, for the pay of fourison patrolmen of said town. Adopted, Mr. Penniss, of New Rochelle, offered a resolution that the Supervision of the towns of Yorktown and Somers, be authorized to build a bridge over the Croton river (known authorized to build a bridge over the Croton river (knows as Fine bridge) in the town of Yorktown, the presenstructure being in a very dilapidated condition. Aist that an amount not exceeding 28,000 be appropriated for this purpose, the money to be furnished to the said Supervisors on their drafts upon the CountylTreasurer, and that the same be paid out of the contingent fund.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22. 1866.

The American schooner Mary Bertrand, belonging to A. A. Gafney from Tampico, bound to Brazes, Bantiago, went ashore ten miles below Bagdad, no date. She had \$24,000 in specie aboard, the receipte of a cargo of arms furnished the liberals at Tampico. Parties from the shore, pretending to not under Mexican authority, seized the money and carried it to Matamoros under the pretense that it was attempted to be carried out of Maxico without being properly paid. The reseel was a total joss.

THE ALLEGED CORRUPTION CASE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Dec. 22, 1886.

A number of citizens had a public hearing last evening before the special committee of the Common Council on the question of the somewhat notorious contract accepted for the erection of a soldiers' monument. Objections were urged against the erection of the monument on the ground of its great expense, and also on account of the location. It was thought more advisable to have a soldiers' home or hospital in place of the proposed monument. Trappears to be certain that if the present Council should act on the question of the monument the coming Council will reverse it. During the hearing of the citizens the statement was made that city buildings were now in progress of erection at an expense of \$2,600,000, and improvements were otherwise being projected that would add at least ten millions to the above sum.

The journeymen tailors' strike appears for the present to be ended, as they have resumed work with their old employers at former prices. Had the strike occurred at a more busy season it would perhaps have been successful; but with the existing stagnation in business the employers were, so to speak, in a measure independent of a full complement of working material. Many of the craft, it is known, were opposed to the strike under any circumstances.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS CLUB.

PHILADELIMA, Dec. 22, 1866.
The third anniversary of the Press Club of Philadelphia was celebrated to-night by a banquet at the La Pierre House. About one hundred and fifty persons were present, including many invited guests from other cities, members of the bar and of Congress, army officers, &c. Many brief but sparkling addresses were made, and the whole affair was a decided success. The 22d day of December was selected for the anniversary of the Press Club, as on the 22d day of December, 1719, the Press Club, as on the 22d day of December, 1719, the Press Club, as on the 22d day of December, 1719, the Press Club, as on the 22d day of December, 1719, the Press Club, as on the 22d day of December, 1719, the Press Club, as on the 22d day of December, 1719, the Press Club, as on the 22d day of December, 1719, the Press Club, as on the 2d day of December, 1719, the Press Club, 1719, the Pres

RAILROAD ACCIDENT. Postlaro, Me., Dec. 22, 1866. Another Grand Trunk Feight train ran off the track Bertin Falls yesterday afternoon at the same place as of Thursday. Two cars were smashed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NERRY CHRISTMAS.

Original IMPORTATIONS OF GENUINE LIQUORS, MCAULIFFE'S IRISH, WHINREY, SO WELL KNOWN FOR TON THE PRESENT SEASON.

Honorsy AC O. * Brandy, botted in Fraces.

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From Hennessy AC O. * Brandy, botted in Fraces.

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With every article known to the trade of real quality.

"Where to get good inquors is a question of ton asked nownedges, The best way is to patronize some old merchast with a regulation to sustain, which places it above temptation, such as John McAuliffe, whose extensive quators have compelled him to open various branches of his estudiishments, at 41 and 42 Nassan street, if Pulion street, 31 Promome street, 62 avenue C and 121 avenue D. New York. "—

City Faper.

A PROLUME LEGAL DIVORUES OBTAINED PROM the courts of several States; no fee, cost or charge of any hips unject successful. unless successful. F. L. E (NG, Counseller at Law, 212 Breadway.

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DOZEN SILKSCARPS, NEW STYLES, \$1 50 EACH.

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EXTRA PINE PAPER COLLARS, \$1 60 PER 100.
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Ch. Demorset's Bartleit Sewing Machine has a combina-tion of all the caseottal quantities of a first class practica mechanic for all kinds of family sewing, with all the dealr ble attachments. Price \$25. Satisfaction guaranteed, or whange for Grover & Baker's, Weed's, Howe's, Elliptic of impire Machine.

A N EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

(From the Evening Express.)

William Allen, one of the men of the United States frigate
New hampehire, was recently discharged, suffering with
consumption. He was removed to the Nevai Hospital at
Brooklyn, but in four months was pronounced incurable. It
is graiffying to us to state that he has been successfully
treated by Dr. O'Toole of this city, and after a course of
five weeks under his care, all the discressing symptoms of
his disease are gone, coughs, night sweats, palus in the chest,
&c. &c.

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PIECES, \$5.5 PER SET.
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PIECES, \$125 PER SET.
FANGY DECORATED TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, \$13 TO
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100 EXTRA RICH DECORATED DINING SERVICES,
PRON \$30) TO \$1.00 PER SET.
ALSO, FINE SILVAR AND PLATED WARE, VASES,
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GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

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NEW YEAR'S TABLE. NEW YEAR'S TABLE, NEW YEAR'S TABLE, NEW YEAR'S TABLE, ch will be sold at 40 CENTS A POUND.

40 CENTS A POUND 40 CENIS A POUND. 40 CENTS A POUND. 40 CENTS A POUND, 40 CENTS A POUND. 40 CENTS A POUND.

No New Year's table will be complete wit sout is CHOICE TEAB CHOICE TEAS CHOICE TEAS CHOICE TEAS

CHOICE TEAS CHOICE TEAS CHOICE TEAS CHOICE TEAS THOICE TEAS

CHOICE TEAS CHOICE TEAS .s now full and complete, and they are sailing them at the

> BEST OOLONG SL BEST OOLONG \$1. BEST COLONG \$1. BEST COLONG \$1. BEST COLONG SI. BEST OGLONG \$1. SEST GREEN \$1 26.

BEST GREEN \$1 25

BEST GREEN \$1 25 BEST GREEN \$1 25. BEST GREEN SI 25. The Company receive their goods by the cargo, and there-

fore save to the consumer seven or eight profits of middle AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT, AS A BOLIDAY PRESENT, AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT, AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT, AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT. AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT, AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT, AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT, AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT, AS A HOLIDAY PRESENT.

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